The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1898. NO. 19

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32. Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	9. 6	
Newport.....	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29. 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	4 55
5 43	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 02
5 35	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 10
5 31	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 14
5 25	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

THE PARTY OF THE SOLDIER.

How the Republican Organization Has Stood by the Boys in Blue From the Beginning.

INTERESTING TALK WITH COLONEL A. K. M'CLURE.

The Sage of Political Journalism Recalls How the Act Was Passed Giving the Soldier in the Field the Right to Vote, and Tells How One of President Lincoln's Paroles Was Stretched From Twenty-four Hours to Twenty Years.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.

"That resolution adopted so enthusiastically by the Republican state committee brings to my mind the early sixties as though the years since then had been weeks."

It was in the course of a chat with Colonel A. K. McClure, most brilliant of free lance editors, that he said this, and we happened to be discussing the resolution by which the Republican party, now, as in the sixties, and in all the intervening years, has been distinctly the party of the soldier, whether in maintaining him in his full right of suffrage or in standing guard over the legislation out of which have come pensions, soldiers' homes and soldiers' orphan schools.

"That resolution reaffirming as sound Republican doctrine the declaration that 'the right of suffrage keeps step with the American soldier wherever he follows the flag of his country,'" continued the colonel, "affirms a fact in law, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and one which the Republican party, after a determined struggle, put into the very constitution of the commonwealth. The sub-committee to be appointed by State Chairman Elkin 'to take such steps as may be necessary to see that this right is insured to every Pennsylvania soldier who is now in the service of his country, wherever he may be, without regard to zone or hemisphere,' will have no heavier duties than merely to remind the governor, if any reminder had been necessary, as I don't suppose it was in the present case, of his prerogatives under the act of 1864, passed in pursuance of the amendment to the constitution adopted in the same year. That is still the law of the state, and while I do not fancy that the result of the election in Pennsylvania this fall will be so close that we will have to wait in uncertainty until the official returns from the Manila bay precinct are received and counted, there is no question in my mind as to the right of the Pennsylvania soldiers to vote, whether they are in the Philippines, in Cuba or in Porto Rico. For this purpose the American flag makes everything in sight of it American territory on election day.

"What a rousing majority there is likely to be in Cavite township for Aleck Hawkins for state senator from the Washington-Beaver district, by the way, for he is the Republican candidate, and has his Tenth regiment there with him. And there is Willis Hulings, who is somewhere in Porto Rico with the Sixteenth, and may be Heaven knows where on election day. If they don't make peace too fast at Washington the returns from Barcelona or Cadiz, or even the Madrid districts, may have an interesting bearing on the next representation at Harrisburg from one of our oil country districts.

"The question of the right of the soldier in the field to vote was raised in the congressional election of 1862," continued Colonel McClure, "in a case where some soldier votes were the balance of power in one of the Philadelphia districts. On a contest the question got to the supreme court of the state, and the soldier votes were thrown out in pursuance of an opinion written by Woodward. The Republican party immediately accepted the issue. The necessary resolution for submitting a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people was pressed through two successive legislatures, as required; it went to a vote of the people in the early summer of '64, was carried, and the legislature convened in special session to pass the act required to carry it into effect.

"I had some influence in Republican councils at the time," he added, modestly (he was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1860, had a latchkey to the White House so long as President Lincoln occupied it, and was the power behind the throne in both the Curtin administrations). "I did the best I could, and so did Governor Curtin, to make the bill fair and just. It was war times then, as now. The Republicans, of course, had the people overwhelmingly with them in Pennsylvania, and while they had not the relative numerical strength they have now, the war swept all other questions out of the public mind. It is as Shakespeare put it in what might be the saying of a shrewd and observing politician of today—'uncommon things make common things forgotten.' The Republicans could have passed any sort of an election law they pleased, if they had seen fit to take unfair advantage of their strength.

"After the law was passed I suggested to Curtin that he appoint some representative Democrats among the election commissioners provided for, and among others he appointed Jerry McKibben, of this city. McKibben hesitated about accepting, and said to me:

"'If Stanton catches me in Washington he'll put me into the capital prison, sure,' but on my assurance that he would be properly supported and protected, he went. There was an old feud between the secretary of war and the McKibbens, and Stanton was not only a zealous official, but one of the best haters of a time when animosities were especially hot. Well, I got a telegram a few days later, saying:

"'I am in capital prison. Come and get me out'—and signed McKibben.

"I telegraphed the president, saying I must see him that night, and went over. I found that one of the printers, in setting up the blank tally sheets furnished to the commissioners, had inadvertently dropped off the name of one of the Republican candidates for elector. McKibben knew nothing of it, and it could have had no effect on the result, but Stanton, with that microscopic eye of his, detected it, and had promptly stuck Jerry in jail on the charge of putting forth fraudulent election papers. All that President Lincoln could do that night was to order his release temporarily on parole. I was to see Stanton next morning and get a full discharge. I saw him, but after considering the matter three days the secretary wrote me saying he had concluded that in the public interest he ought not to do so.

"And," concluded the sage of political journalism, with one of those rich but quiet laughs of his which seem to come from the heart, "by George, he never did do it, and Jerry McKibben died 20 years after, still at liberty under Lincoln's temporary parole, which was intended to last only over night."

GEORGE H. WELSHONS.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15 and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stopover will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-6-7t.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

August 4 is the date of the next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate twelve-day excursion to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving at Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on August 5.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona.....	12.35 P. M.	$8.00.
Tyrone.....	12.56 "	7.65.
Huntingdon.....	1.26 "	7.10.
Mount Union.....	f1.44 "	6.75.
Lewistown Junction.....	2.20 "	6.00.
Atlantic City.....Arrive	8.40 "	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 P. M., carrying Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City.*

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 7-27-2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CAPTAIN EVANS' PRAYER.

"Fighting Bob" Replies to a Newspaper Slur.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Captain Evans July 23, in reply to an article published by the Index, at Williamsport, Pa., praising Captain Philip, of the Texas, for his "after-action prayer," and making contrast between Captain Philip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Captain Evans:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of a copy of your paper which you have been good enough to send to me.

"I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you sent it for the purpose of calling my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers, or to Captain Philip of the show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarter-deck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago, that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply, that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.

"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying, We, each of us, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Captain Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.

"Now, for myself. Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck her colors and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said: 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory? I said: 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battleship was steaming toward us from the East. My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battleship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of two hundred and fifty. To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it. I do not know whether I shall stand with Captain Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the third of July was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes, "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim. No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP.

Tour to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Visiting Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain and Lake George, Saratoga and the Highlands of the Hudson. Leave Philadelphia by special train August 16. The tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents. An experienced chaperon will also accompany the party, having especial charge of unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as he ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

—Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never in a single instance have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Russian scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies and fifteen emeralds.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

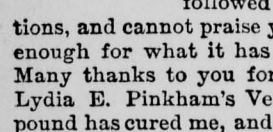
One of Schley's Ancestors.

A great-granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Schley writes to the Sun as follows: "From the Key, an old paper published in Fredericktown in 1798, I extracted the following from a sketch of Frederick County: 'The first house was built by Mr. Thomas Schley in 1746. This gentleman died in the year 1790, aged seventy-eight, after having had the satisfaction of seeing a dreary wood, late the habitation of bears, wolves, deer, etc., and the occasional hunting ground of the gloomy savage, converted into a flourishing town, surrounded by a fertile country, smiling with yellow harvests and comfortable farmhouses, interspersed with handsome seats, the happy reward of enterprising, persevering industry.' Now Commodore Schley has no need to blush at the origin of his great-great-grandfather. Mr. Thomas Schley (full name, John Thomas Schley), for he was a scholar and a Christian gentleman, a member of the German Reformed Church, and to a society of that denomination there was usually attached a schoolmaster, who in the minister's absence read the service and instructed the children. Many of the children of the early inhabitants of the town owed their education to him—giving freely and without compensation, for the good of the place. He was a wealthy man and large landowner." — Baltimore Sun.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.



The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

ALL HAWAII REJOICES.

Public Demonstrations Over the News of Annexation.

H. M. SEWALL TO BE GOVERNOR.

News of the Ratification of the Treaty Caused a Tremendous Outburst by Our New Citizens—Presented a Cup to Captain Sealby — Hawaiians Show Their Gratitude For the Glad Tidings.

HONOLULU, via San Francisco (Special).—Hawaii is in the Union and feels it. The roar of cannon, cheers of enthusiasm an unfurling of the Stars and Stripes which greeted the news brought by the Coptic to Honolulu a week ago have been repeated in the other islands of the group as fast as the message announcing annexation has reached them. The Coptic came in with flags floating from every mast and streamers and pennnnts flying from yard and stay. While she was still far out at sea the message she bore was read in her signal pennants, and to every village and plantation on the island of Oahu the news was sent by telephone and messenger and that subtle mode of swift communication which every primitive people has and which native Hawaiians have not forgotten.

With the spread of the news there began a display of American flags from housetops, doorways, tall cocoanut palms, hilltops and mountain peaks, as though the spirit of freedom had just been turned loose upon the whole people. Business ceased, buyers deserted stores and merchants their counting rooms to join in the streets and at the wharf their fellow citizens in celebrating the great event. Factories closed. Work everywhere came to a standstill. "We are Americans," was the only theme upon which men would talk.

The Coptic was looked for, though she was not expected to bring the news she did. The lookout on Diamond Head was watching for her. She was miles away when he first sighted her. Soon it was known that she brought news of importance. A steam launch of the U. S. S. Mohican went puffing away at full speed out of the harbor and headed for the still distant steamer. Then her signals were made out. From the Mohican to the shore came the message over the telephone wire: "Hawaii is annexed." Almost on the heels of this came in wigwag signals from the returning Mohican launch, "Hawaii is annexed."

The telephone carried the message as read from the Mohican and the Executive Building all over town. A dozen shore boats shot out from the wharf to meet the steamer as she passed the lighthouse. Soon some of them came back. It was true, they reported. The Newlands resolutions had passed the Senate. Hawaii was American soil. Cheer after cheer went up. The pent-up enthusiasm broke loose. The Government band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Back from the Coptic, now approaching her wharf, came responsive cheers. The crowd on the wharf answered. From the men on the Mohican came loud hurrahs to swell the volume of sound.

Suddenly the booming of cannon was heard. Word had been sent to military headquarters and a salute of 100 guns was being fired on the Executive Building grounds. Then the fire and factory whistles shrieked. The city was beside itself.

At the same time the Hawaiian band marched through the streets to the wharf, playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the Executive Building.

President Dole was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried into town and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up. Captain Sealby, of the Coptic, was presented with a silver cup by the citizens of Honolulu, for bringing the news.

The leading men of Honolulu met and recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States Minister to Hawaii, for Governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

Miller Goes to Raise Flag.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—The cruiser Philadelphia sailed for Honolulu. Rear-Admiral Miller transferred his flag from the Albatross to the cruiser to-day and the Philadelphia will make all possible speed to Honolulu. Rear-Admiral Miller, it is believed, carried no special instructions with him, but will remain at Honolulu until ordered elsewhere. He will raise the flag of the United States over the island after the arrival of the Hawaiian Commissioners.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico Commanding Forces Opposing Miles.

BLOWN UP FOR REVENGE.

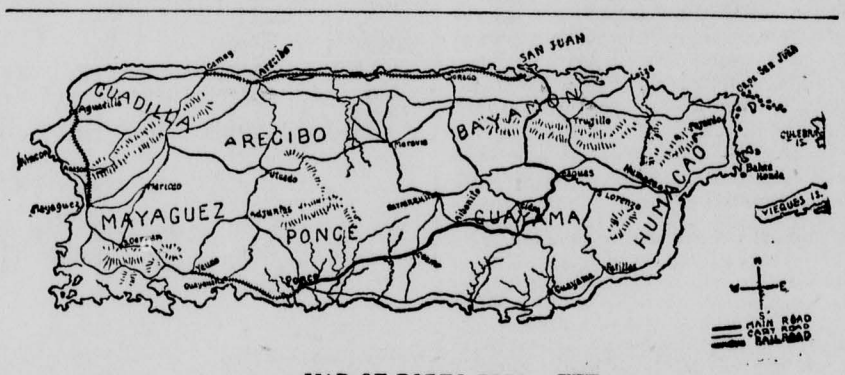
Five Men Killed, Thirteen Hurt at a Powder Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—The works of the Hercules Powder Company at Pinole, Contra Costa County, about twenty miles from this city, were blown to pieces at 1.15 a. m. Wednesday. Five men were killed and thirteen wounded, three of them mortally. It seems certain that the explosion was not accidental, as a piece of fuse about five feet long was found among the ruins under the floor of the mixing house. It could not have found its way there by accident, and the managers of the company are convinced that the works were blown up by some enemy of the Government or by some discharged employe for revenge.

The dead are: Herbert Stratton, carpenter; Patrick Murphy, hotel keeper; John Ashe, laborer; J. P. Alvarez, foreman, and an unknown carpenter. The wounded are: W. R. Quinan, John Brunton, J. B. Rice, John O'Neill, Nicholas Welsh, Gus Stout, Joseph L. Walter, Frank Walton, Gus Sandal, R. P. Evans, Robert Bradhoff, John Lucas and Alex. McCollough.

There were two explosions, the first at 1.40 a. m. No one was hurt then, as the workmen were not on duty at the time. The explosion brought most of the employes to the scene to clear away the wreck. The explosion occurred in the mixing house, under the floor of which the fuse was found. It was while the workmen were engaged in clearing away the wreck that the second explosion took place in the nitro glycerine house. The works were literally blown to pieces. Some of the dead were mangled and some of the injured had arms and legs blown away.

The loss to the company will amount to only about $2000, as the machinery escaped.



MAP OF PORTO RICO.

Pillsbury and Tarrasch Tie.

VIENNA, Austria (By Cable).—The thirty-eighth and final round of the international chess tournament resulted in a tie between Harry N. Pillsbury, the American champion, and the German champion, Dr. S. Tarrasch, for first and second prizes, each having 28½ points. A match will be played to decide the tie, the player making the best score in four games will take first prize, $1500, the loser receiving second prize, $1000.

HARRY N. PILLSBURY.
(The wonderful American chess player.)

Barracks and a Hospital at Honolulu.

Secretary of War Alger, Washington, has been in correspondence with General Merriam at San Francisco, in regard to barracks officers' quarters and army hospitals at Honolulu. The site of the proposed hospitals was purchased by General Merritt under instructions from the War Department while in Honolulu recently en route to Manila. Adjutant-General Corbin has an idea that barracks and officers' quarters for about 2200 officers and men should be built, and a hospital for the proper care of ninety patients at a time. General Merriam is to make proper recommendations on the subject, but will not be able to do so until he pays a visit to the islands.

More Klondikers at Seattle.

The Rosalie, the fourteenth treasure boat during July, arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Lynn Canal. The City of Kingston brought in the passengers of the Canadian steamer Athenian, which made the fifteenth arrival. It is estimated that over $300,000 in Klondike valuables reached Seattle through the two channels. This increases the total gold importation for July to $9,811,600.

The clean-up on Dominion and Sulphur Creeks had been completed and was so favorable that claims were selling from $25,000 to $40,000 each.

A Naval Station in the Pacific.

The Navy Department, Washington, is considering the establishment of a naval station in Hawaii. Estimates are now being made of the cost, and it is calculated that $1,500,000 will construct the docks, coal sheds and necessary apparatus for handling the coal. The navy expects to build a large repair station, with everything necessary for overhauling the largest battleship. With such improvements, the Hawaiian Islands as a mid-ocean station will be of almost inestimable value to the United States.

The Warships to Undergo Repairs.

All the armor clads of Admiral Sampson's squadron, excepting possibly the New York, will be ordered North to undergo repairs. The Texas is badly damaged by her own fire.

MILES RAISES OUR FLAG IN PORTO RICO.

A Landing at Guanica Effected After a Victorious Running Fight With a Small Force of Spaniards.

OUR MEN ESCAPE UNHURT

Four Thousand Troops Debark and Establish a Base in the Island's Best Harbor.

Guanica, on the Southern Coast, the Scene of the Landing—The Enemy Was Surprised—Spaniards Retreat After a Heavy Fire From the Warships—A Blockhouse Captured by Our Blue-Jackets—Utilizing a Spanish Trick—Excellent Military Road Leads to San Juan, Eighty-five Miles Distant—Good Work Done by the Gloucester—General Miles's Plans.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies (By Cable).—The United States military expedition under the command of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, which left Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was landed successfully Monday, at the village of Guanica, on the southwest coast of Porto Rico, after a skirmish between a detachment of Spanish troops and a crew of thirty from the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

There were twelve vessels in the expedition, including five warships. Among the latter were the battleship Massachusetts, the cruiser Columbia and the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. These vessels and the transports conveyed 4000 troops, artillery, horses, etc., Monday.

At the council of war held on board the Yale, the headquarters of General Miles, at which all the commanding officers were present, it was decided that Guanica afforded a much better landing place than the port of Ponce, which is eighteen miles east of Guanica, and that the troops could be put ashore there without meeting with any serious resistance, as would probably not be the case if a landing were attempted at Ponce.

When General Miles's transports arrived it was found that there was a rather strong Spanish force at Guanica, and an attempt was made to resist the landing.

The Massachusetts and Columbia steamed inshore as far as was considered safe and dropped a few of their big missiles among the enemy. At the same time the Gloucester, whose lighter draught enabled her to approach much closer the shore than the heavier warships, opened fire with her three and six pounders, pouring a hot fire into the Spaniards, who replied without effect with their Mauser rifles. At last they retired.

The Gloucester then sent a party ashore to haul down the Spanish flag from a blockhouse near the beach which had been abandoned by the enemy at the opening of the fire. As the flag was being lowered a number of Spanish troops fired on the landing party, who replied spiritedly with their rifles and a machine gun which they had taken ashore with them. The Spanish fire was finally silenced. It is known that at least four of the Spaniards were killed. Not an American was hurt.

The landing of the troops from the transports began Monday afternoon. The men were heartily glad to leave the ships where they had been confined for many days off the Cuban coast before sailing and the work of getting ashore was accomplished rapidly. They were all on land shortly after night had set in. They took up a position on an elevation close to the shore, where they are under the protection of the guns of the warships.

The village of Guanica is held by a detachment of bluejackets, who have made preparations to resist any attack that may be made upon them by the Spanish troops.

The sailors have adopted a Spanish wrinkle, and their position in the village is defended by barbed-wire barriers through which, lacking wire cutters, the enemy would have a hard task to pass.

It is believed that General Miles's plan of campaign contemplates a simultaneous land and sea attack on Ponce, the largest and chief commercial town on the island, the seizure of the railroad running to Ponce, and of the excellent military road connecting that city with San Juan, the capital on the north coast. At any rate he is determined to make the campaign short, sharp, and decisive, and his troops are eager to give battle to the Spaniards.

General Miles's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The War Department received the following dispatch from General Miles:

"ST. THOMAS, July 26, 1898—9.35 p. m.
"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the Harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots.

"All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 1 o'clock to-day.

"Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. MILES,
"Major-General Commanding Army."

Training Cavalry Horses.

Every horse enlisted in the army has to go through a course of instruction just the same as every recruit. It is important, therefore, writes Gilson Willetts, in Leslie's Weekly, that the horse as well as the cavalryman shall understand his business. The animal is given a lesson in running round a central point, with a rope tied to his neck. Balky or unruly, he is strapped and thrown to the ground. Later he is taught the various gaits, is given a course in trotting and galloping. Following this, he is given bending lessons, how to passage right to left, how to turn on forefeet, and so on. In the drill the movements of the cavalry horse must be like machinery. He must be like a circus horse, understanding every command of his master. Another interesting feature of training a horse is to make him lie down when commanded. In battle, horses are used by the cavalrymen as breastworks. When a horse will lie down when commanded the most difficult part of the training process is over.

LAND OF THE SKY.

Special Excursion Rates to Mountain Retreat.

For the second summer assembly of the International Christian Workers' Association at Mountain Retreat, August 16th to 30th inclusive (Railroad Station Black Mountain, North Carolina), Southern Railway will sell round-trip tickets for one fare. Going, August 13th to 24th inclusive, and are good returning until and including September 3d. Mountain Retreat is located in the heart of the Appalachian Mountains, 12 miles east of the great Vanderbilt estate of "Biltmore," and 15 miles east of Asheville.

Altitude varies from 2500 to 5700 feet. Cool, comfortable; reasonable hotel rates; mountain climbing second only to Switzerland and the Rockies. Assembly is under the direction of the Mountain Retreat Association, of which Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Providence, is President. Music of the Assembly under the direction of the famous Gospel singer F. M. Lamb. Low rates are open, by direction of the Association, to all who desire to attend.

Tents and camps can be set up on the grounds for a nominal charge. For further particulars address A. S. THWEATT, E. P. A. Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York.

The Bank of France is four times as large as the Bank of England.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In London there are more fires on Saturday than on any other day in the week.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The whistling buoy can be heard about fifteen miles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

In some parts of Africa slaves are still the basis of all financial reckoning.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It was 300 years ago, in Florence, that the first grand opera was produced.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to travel on railways at a fare and a half.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

India wheat is still threshed by being trodden out by bullocks and buffaloes.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

The common house sparrow flies at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

In Hamburg, Germany, the authorities tax a dog according to his size.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

WHO KILLED THAT MAN?

Who burned that building? Who stole that horse? Who forged that note? To clear up a mystery or bring a culprit to speedy justice, consult the American Detective Association, largest organized force of its kind in the world. Skilled service at reasonable rates. We have experienced detectives everywhere, doing thorough work by honest, systematic methods. Send description of case you want investigated.

WORK FOR DETECTIVES!

Shrewd, reliable men wanted in every locality for profitable positions of trust. Experience not required; act under direct orders from home office. Write to the Superintendent, American Detective Assoc'n., Box M., Indianapolis, Ind.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

"Sectarianism" is the Subject — The Church of God Divided Into a Great Number of Denominations—The Causes of Bigotry—Evils of Intolerance.

TEXT: "Then said they unto him, Say, now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth; for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan."—Judges xii., 6.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and sibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet, that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites had a brogue of their own, and when they tried to say "shibboleth" always left out the sound of the "h." When it was asked that they say shibboleth they said sibboleth, and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shibboleth; and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan." A very small differance, you say, between Gilead and Ephraim, and yet how much intolerance about that small difference? The Lord's tribes in our time—by which I mean the different denominations of Christians—sometimes magnify a very small difference, and the only difference between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shibboleth and sibboleth

The Church of God is divided into a great number of denominations. Time would fail me to tell of the Calvinists, and the Arminians, and the Sabbatarians, and the Baxterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Quakers, and the Methodists, and the Baptists, and the Episcopalians, and the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, and the Spiritualists, and a score of other denominations of religionists, some of them founded by very good men, some of them founded by very egotistic men, some of them founded by very bad men. But as I demand for myself liberty of conscience, I must give that same liberty to every other man, remembering that he no more differs from me than I differ from him. I advocate the largest liberty in all religious belief and form of worship. In art, in politics, in morals, and in religion, let there be no gag law, no moving of the previous question, no persecution, no intolerance.

You know that the air and the water keep pure by constant circulation, and I think there is a tendency in religious discussion to purification and moral health. Between the fourth and the sixteenth centuries the church proposed to make people think aright by prohibiting discussion, and by strong censorship of the press, and rack, and gibbet, and hot lead down the throat, tried to make people orthodox; but it was discovered that you cannot change a man's belief by twisting off his head, nor make a man see differently by putting an awl through his eyes. There is something in a man's conscience which will hurl off the mountain that you threw upon it, and unsinged of the fire, out of the flame will make red wings on which the martyr will mount to glory.

In that time of which I speak, between the fourth and sixteenth centuries, people went from the house of God into the most appalling iniquity, and right along by consecrated altars there were tides of drunkenness and licentiousness such as the world never heard of, and the very sewers of perdition broke loose and flooded the church. After awhile the printing press was freed, and it broke the shackles of the human mind. Then there came a large number of bad books, and where there was one man hostile to the Christian religion, there were twenty men ready to advocate it; so I have not any nervousness in regard to this battle going on between Truth and Error. The Truth will conquer just as certainly as that God is stronger than the Devil. Let Error run if you only let Truth run along with it. Urged on by skeptic's shout and transcendentalist's spur, let it run. God's angels of wrath are in hot pursuit, and quicker than eagle's beak clutches out a hawk's heart, God's vengeance will tear it to pieces.

I propose to speak to you of sectarianism—its origin, its evils, and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster, with horns and hoofs, is religion. I shall chase it to its hiding place, and drag it out of the caverns of darkness, and rip off its hide. But I want to make a distinction between bigotry and the lawful fondness for peculiar religious beliefs and forms of worship. I have no admiration for a nothingarian.

In a world of such tremendous vicissitude and temptation, and with a soul that must after awhile stand before a throne of insufferable brightness, in a day when the rocking of the mountains and the flaming of the heavens and the upheaval of the seas shall be among the least of the excitements, to give account for every thought, word, action, preference, and dislike—that man is mad who has no religious preference. But our early education, our physical temperament, our mental constitution, will very much decide our form of worship.

A style of psalmody that may please me may displease you. Some would like to have a minister in gown and bands and surplice, and others prefer to have a minister in plain citizen's apparel. Some are most impressed when a little child is presented at the altar and sprinkled of the waters of a holy benediction "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and others are more impressed when the penitent comes up out of the river, his garments dripping with the waters of a baptism which signifies the washing away of sin. Let either have his own way. One man likes no noise in prayer, not a word, not a whisper. Another man, just as good, prefers by gesticulation and exclamation to express his devotional aspirations. One is just as good as the other. "Every man fully persuaded in his own mind."

George Whitefield was going over a Quaker rather roughly for some of his religious sentiments, and the Quaker said: "George, I am as thou art: I am for bringing all men to the hope of the Gospel; therefore, if thou wilt not quarrel with me about my broad brim, I will not quarrel with thee about thy black gown. George, give me thy hand."

In tracing out the religion of sectarianism or bigotry I find that a great deal of it comes from wrong education in the home circle. There are parents who do not think it wrong to caricature and jeer the peculiar forms of religion in the world, and denounce other sects and other denominations. I could mention the names of prominent ministers of the Gospel who spent their whole lives bombarding other denominations and who lived to see their children preach the Gospel in those very denominations. But it is often the case that bigotry starts in a household, and that the subject of it never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal, but does not. That man is almost always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart.

So I have set before you what I consider to be the causes of bigotry. I have set before you the origin of this great evil. What are some of the baneful effects? First of all, it cripples investigation. You are wrong, and I am right, and that ends it. No taste for exploration, no spirit of investigation. From the glorious realm of God's truth, over which an archangel might fly from eternity to eternity and not reach the limit, the man shuts himself out and dies, a blind mole under a corn-shock.

Another great damage done by the sectarianism and bigotry of the church is that it disgusts people with the Christian religion. Again bigotry and sectarianism do great damage in the fact that they hinder the triumph of the Gospel. Oh, how much wasted ammunition! How many men of splendid intellect have given their whole life to controversial disputes when, if they had given their life to something practical, they might have been vastly useful! Suppose, while I speak, there were a common enemy coming up the bay, and all the forts around the harbor began to fire into each other—you would cry out "National suicide! Why don't those forts blaze away in one direction, and that against the common enemy?"

Besides that, if you want to build up any denomination, you will never build it up by trying to pull some other down. Intolerance never put anything down. How much has intolerance accomplished, for instance, against the Methodist Church? For long years her ministry were forbidden the pulpits of Great Britain. Why was it that so many of them preached in the fields? Simply because they could not get in the churches. And the name of the church was given in derision and as a sarcasm. The critics of the church said, "They have no order, they have no method in their worship;" and the critics, therefore, in irony, called them "Methodists."

I am told that in Astor Library, New York, kept as curiosities there are seven hundred and seven books and pamphlets against Methodism. Did intolerance stop that church? No; it is either first or second amid the denominations of Christendom, her missionary stations in all parts of the world, her men not only important in religious trusts, but important also in secular trusts. Church marching on and the more intolerance against it the faster it marched.

What did intolerance accomplish against the Baptist Church? If laughing scorn and tirade could have destroyed the church it would not have to-day a disciple left. The Baptists were hurled out of Boston in olden times. Those who sympathized with them were imprisoned, and when a petition was offered asking leniency in their behalf, all the men who signed it were indicted. Has intolerance stopped the Baptist Church? The last statistics in regard to it showed forty-four thousand churches and four million communicants. Intolerance never put down anything.

In England a law was made against the Jew. England thrust back the Jew and thrust down the Jew, and declared that no Jew should hold official position. What came of it? Were the Jews destroyed? Was their religion overthrown? No. Who became Prime Minister of England? Who was next to the throne? Who was higher than the throne because he was counsellor and adviser? Disraeli, a Jew. What were we celebrating in all our churches as well as synagogues only a few years ago? The one hundredth birthday of Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist. Intolerance never yet put down anything.

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also, by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now, I say, if we are honest and fair-minded men, when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them, and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men, and such large hearted charity, and such magnificent martyrdom, ought to win our affection—at any rate, our respect. So come on, ye six hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country, and ye fourteen hundred thousand Presbyterians, and ye four million Baptists, and ye five million Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march for the world's conquest; for all nations are to be saved, and God demands that you and I help. Forward, the whole line! In the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the Bible Society, in the Tract Society, in the Foreign Missionary Society, shoulder to shoulder all denominations.

Perhaps I might forcibly illustrate this truth by calling your attention to an incident which took place twenty-five years ago. One Monday morning at about two o'clock, while her nine hundred passengers were sound asleep in her berths dreaming of home, the steamer Atlantic crashed into Mars' Head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity! Oh, what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways, and clutching for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead, threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life-line until he gets to the rock; and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked and taking them into the cabins and wrapping them in flannels snug and warm; and see that minister of the Gospel with three other men getting into a life-boat and pushing out for the wreck, pulling away across the surf, and pulling away until they had saved one more man and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never! Never! In whatever part of the earth they meet, they will be friends when they mention the story of that night when the Atlantic struck Mars' Head. Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and tossed in the tempests of six thousand years. Out with the life-line! I do not care what denomination rows it. Side by side, in the memory of common hardships, and common trials, and common prayers and common tears, let us be brothers forever.

German school boys study harder and play less than those of any other country.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

An Old Canal.

A canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, existed as early as 600 years B. C. Its length was ninety-two miles.

A MALARIA GERM MAGNIFIED.

The History of JOHNSON'S

HAPPY PILLS,

For Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Liver Complaints, is unparalleled in the annals of a medicine.

THEY CURE. NO MERCURY.

THE HAPPY MEDICINE CO.,

West New Brighton, S. I.,

Borough of Richmond, N.Y.

THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY

COLUMBIAS ARE STANDARD FOR CHAIN MACHINES.

HARTFORDS Next Best.

Other Models at Low Prices.

Catalogue Free.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—31.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, But Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

CONFIDE IN A WOMAN.

Women may write about their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham and avoid the questions of a male physician.

The questions asked of a woman by a male physician are embarrassing and frequently revolting to a sensitive nature. In consequence the whole truth is not told! This makes it difficult for female troubles to be successfully treated, and is the reason so many women grow worse rather than better.

Mrs. LUCY A. LOUGHERY of New Lebanon, Ind., describes how wretched she was until she received Mrs. Pinkham's help:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I propped myself in a chair and wrote to you, and as soon as I commenced to take your Vegetable Compound I began to improve. I had suffered with severe pains in my hips, back and head. The doctor said I had bladder trouble and falling of the womb. I had spells when, if I did not sit down, I would fall. I was sleepy all the time. I was also troubled with leucorrhœa and itching piles. People thought that my end was near. Had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advice, I would have been dead and buried long ago. I hope that this letter may be the means of helping all women who suffer as I did.

Women understand women better than men can. The whole truth is freely told to Mrs. Pinkham, and women only see the letters received by her at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is freely offered.

Here is a convincing letter from a woman in Bethlehem, Pa.:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Words cannot express my gratitude for the good that your Vegetable Compound has done me. I have taken five bottles, and feel better in every respect. Menses heretofore lasted too long and were very profuse, and made me very weak. Your Compound is a miracle. Before writing to you I had tried doctor's medicine, but of no avail. I would not give up your Compound for female complaints for all the doctor's medicine in the world. My friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this wonderful change. I cannot sing its praises enough. I hope every one who suffers as I have will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound a trial; and I know that, if taken according to directions, it will cure.—Mrs. EDWIN EHRIG, 413 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

All women who suffer should secure Mrs. Pinkham's counsel. Female troubles are real troubles, and must be treated understandingly. For a quarter of a century Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have been helping women to be strong and well, more than a million women have been benefited by it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

"Our Country, right or wrong; may she always be right, but right or wrong our country."

CALVIN.

W. P. Wright made a business trip to Huntingdon on Monday.

Miss Orpha Shore, of Huntingdon, is visiting at grandpa Roland's.

Miss Rosa Shaffer returned from her Robertsdale visit on Sunday.

B. F. Mierley attended quarterly conference at Asbury on Monday.

Chat Robison is visiting his sister, Mrs. Felty Fink, of Union Church.

The U. B. congregation have supplied a long needed necessity, a water closet.

Samuel O'Neal, of Robertsdale, was the guest of J. C. Shaffer's family on Sunday.

Beatty Bros. have finished sawing shingles and moved their engine to their saw mill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bumgardner, who has been sick for three or four weeks, is much improved.

Master Ray Roland was slightly kicked in the face by a three-months'-old colt last week.

The festival held on the lawn near the M. P. church on last Saturday evening was well patronized.

Charley Steele, who has been absent from home all summer, visited at the old homestead last week.

William Smith and wife, of Altoona, are recuperating at the home of Mrs. Smith's father, Jesse L. Smith.

Miss Nora Roland has returned home from Altoonn, accompanied by Miss Emma Bumgardner, of the Mountain city.

John Bumgardner and Emory Chilcote claim to be the fastest wheel riders in this section. There is likely to be a five mile race between the two to see which is champion.

Lincoln Bumgardner, while making railroad ties in Penn township last week, met with a serious misfortune. His brother was in the act of cutting a knot off a tie when his ax slipped from his grasp and landed, bit first, on the back of Link's hand, cutting off the leaders of two fingers. Dr. Biglow, of McConnellstown, dressed the wound which is doing very well at this writing.

SALTILLO.

Miss Ellen Drake, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother at this place.

Miss. Lucy Uttley, of Saltillo, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Locke, of Maddensville.

Several from this place attended the funeral of John McClain at Cassville last week.

The relatives of Mrs. Ann Hudson, of Shade Gap, were notified by telephone of her funeral last Friday at Shade Gap.

Misses Amanda Shope and Jessie Fleming drove to Shade Gap on Sunday morning to attend the funeral of Mrs. Rogers.

Misses Lulu and Mame Henderson, of Cassville, together with their nephew, Carrol, visited the family of T. R. Henderson one day last week.

Luther Huber and Miss Bessie Shope were married last Wednesday at La Palace hotel, the home of the bride, by Rev. Lane. We wish them a safe voyage down the stream of time.

Sherman Roher met with a serious accident at the saw mill of S. W. Kimmel one day last week. One of his limbs was broken and the flesh on one foot sawed to the bone. He was very fortunate in getting off so easily.

Orlena L. Henderson and her Sunday school class of twelve or fourteen bright little girls had a picnic all to themselves in a pleasant grove near the tannery, where they swung their hammocks, made iced lemonade, played croquet and enjoyed two bountiful suppers before they returned home, very happy but tired.

Our town was saddened on last Sunday morning by the news of the funeral of Mrs. Lida Rogers, of Williamsport. Mrs. Rogers will be remembered as Miss Lida Wilson, a bright young school teacher who taught the primary school here several winters ago. Mrs. Rogers leaves an infant son two weeks old. Mrs. Rogers was buried from the home of her father at Shade Gap last Sunday, July 31st.

SPRINGFIELD.

Frank Wible was visiting at the county seat a few days past.

George Detweiler and William Stains have gone to Maryland in search of work.

A number of our young people attended the picnic at Shade Gap on Saturday last.

Irvin Brown, who has been employed in Illinois for several years past, has returned home.

The old Baptist church is being razed and moved to the old Union church lot near Beersville.

Great preparations are being made for the campmeeting which will commence on August 11th.

The assessor was making his official rounds last week securing the data for the compulsory school law.

C. M. Hess is doing a lucrative business in the production of vegetables this spring, he having already marketed a large amount of cabbage and potatoes.

The school board met at Madden's school house last Saturday for the purpose of electing teachers, which are as follows: Woodcutting, J. G. Lane; Madden's, Scott Wible; Maddensville, Daniel Stains; Locke's Valley, A. G. Holland; Meadow Gap, G. M. Cutshall; Frehns, vacant. Considering the amount of appropriation received by Springfield township, we are at a loss to understand why the directors see fit to lower the wages which are already too low.

MOUNT UNION.

Fred. Etnier, of Huntingdon, was the guest of friends in this place on Sunday.

The recent copious showers have made a large corn crop an assured fact in this section.

E. D. Welch, who is now located in Ridgway, Pa., arrived home a few days ago on a vacation.

The G. A. R. picnic at Shade Gap on Saturday was attended by a number of persons from this place.

Geo. G. Speer and wife, of Denver, Col., are the guests of friends in this place and Shirleysburg.

John C. Rosensteel, of Tyrone, who is employed on the *Times*, spent Sunday with parents and others here.

Mrs. Stanley Clinger and children, of Wilkensburg, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. Clinger's parents and others in town.

Horace Chilcote, of Philadelphia, who is employed by the Hart Cycle Co., came to town on his wheel last week on a short vacation.

Dr. E. M. Rhodes and family are already occupying their tent on the camp ground. Quite a number of persons from town will remove to their tents this week.

The local camp, P. O. S. of A. and others, of this place, attended the flag raising at Newton Hamilton on Saturday. Rev. D. H. Campbell, of this place, was one of the orators of the day.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

Mrs. L. B. Baker is visiting her parents in Altoona.

Miss Eichelberger, of Everett, is the guest of Miss Gertrude Evans.

Miss Belle Taylor, of Lincoln, Neb., is visiting relatives in our valley.

The fruit, as well as the potato, crop will be a very light one this season.

Harvest is over and farmers are busily engaged plowing and getting ready for seeding.

Mrs. Harry L. Robley and Mrs. F. D. Heeter, of Altoona, visited friends here the past two weeks.

There will be a social held at the Trough Creek M. E. church on the evening of August 6th. All are cordially invited.

The following teachers were elected to teach the schools the ensuing term: Beavertown, William McClain; Green, M. H. Taylor; Pleasant Grove, Dora Houck; Coles Valley, Jesse Cook; Cook's Mills, Harry McClain; Chestnut Grove, C. H. Drake; Furnace, Harry Miller; Newberg, Mary Heeter; Little Valley, John Elias.

LATTA GROVE.

George L. Smith spent a few days of the past week visiting his sister and friends in Harrisburg.

Humphrey Chilcote has gone to Broad Top, whither he had been summoned by the serious illness of his sister.

Last Saturday being a very pleasant day people commenced gathering at this place early in the day to attend the picnic which had been advertised for that time. Altoona, Huntingdon, Mapleton, Newton Hamilton, Lewistown, Saltillo, Beavertown and Langdondale were among the places represented. It was estimated that 800 persons were on the ground by noon. The projectors realized a profit of over $35 from the venture.

INSTITUTE LIST MADE UP.

Official Program of the Teachers' Meetings.

The State Department of Public Instruction has issued the list of institutes for the year. This list is compiled from reports made to the department and gives the time of each county's gathering, with the exception of two.

The list mentions the following: Adams, Gettysburg, November 21; Bedford, Bedford, December 19; Berks, Reading, October 24; Blair, Hollidaysburg, December 19; Cambria, Ebensburg, November 21; Centre, Bellefonte, December 19; Clearfield, Clearfield, December 19; Clinton, Lock Haven, December 19; Columbia, Bloomsburg, October 17; Franklin, Chambersburg, November 28; Dauphin, Harrisburg, October 17; Fulton, McConnellsburg, November 28; Huntingdon, Huntingdon, October 31; Juniata, Mifflintown, November 21; Lancaster, Lancaster, November 14; Lebanon, Lebanon, October 31; Lycoming, Williamsport, December 19; Mifflin, Lewistown, November 21; Montour, Danville, November 7; Northumberland, Sunbury, December 19; Perry, New Bloomfield, November 28; Schuylkill, Mahonoy City, October 31; Snyder, Middleburg, December 5; Sullivan, Dnshore, December 26; Union, Mifflinburg, December 26; York, York, November 21.

The city annual institutes will be as follows: Altoona, August 29; Carbondale, January 2; Harrisburg, August 29; Lancaster city, August 29; McKeesport, November 21; Reading, September 5; Wilkesbarre, August 29; Williamsport, August 29.

L. A. W. MEET, INDIANAPOLIS.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

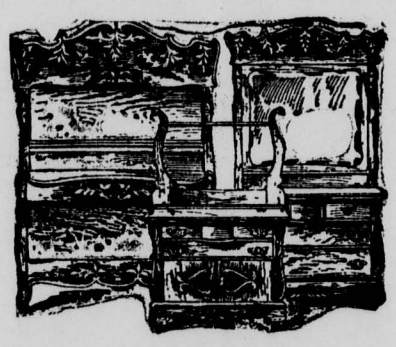
For the Annual Meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, August 9 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, from all points on its line, to Indianapolis at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on August 7 and 8, good to return until August 15 when properly executed before agent of terminal line at Indianapolis. Bicycles carried free. Special arrangements for clubs traveling as a body. 2t

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Errly Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

NOTICE—The account of J. G. Allison, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of James Stell, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County on the 14th day of April, 1898, will be allowed by the said Court on the 5th day of September, 1898, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. July 26, '98. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS

Saltillo, Penn'a.

Wm. Reed & Son.

NEW - FALL - DRESS - GOODS

Are coming in this week. Early, you say? Yes, it is, but we are always to the front. We want you to see them. Every few days will see more as they arrive from foreign points.

We still have summer bargains to offer—just a few left-overs in

Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Etc.,

which must be closed out. Also a lot of

LADIES' JACKETS, ALL OVER $5.00 REDUCED TO THAT PRICE.

The same reduction in Capes. You can save money by looking up these.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', GENTS' and Child's SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the **LARGE ASSORTMENT.**

Surprise, second, at the **SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

Surprise, third, at the **IMMENSE VARIETY.**

Surprise, fourth, at the **LOW PRICES.**

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,

Notions,

Glassware,

Queensware,

Wood and Willow-ware,

Groceries,

Notions,

Flour and Feed,

Salt,

Boots and Shoes,

and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 3, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Miss Katie Brumbaugh is visiting friends in Altoona.

—Vance White, of Johnstown, is visiting friends in this section.

—Miss Clara Spangler, of Williamsport, Md., is visiting friends in Mapleton.

—William Reed & Son offer the first fall dress goods this week. Look up their ad.

—Mrs. John Chamberlain, of Altoona, visited her neice, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery on Sunday.

—Samuel Hatfield returned home last week from a few days sojourn at Atlantic City.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and children, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Mary Spanogle, of Huntingdon, is spending a few days with friends in Mapleton.

—A. B. Gillam and wife left yesterday morning for a few day's sojourn at Niagara Falls.

—Ladies' shirt waists, value 50c, 80c and $1.00, your choice for 25c. Must go. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner and children, of McKeesport, are spending a few days among friends in this section.

—Mrs. Rev. Cramer, of East Salem, spent last Friday among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—George Spangler, wife and two children, of Mount Union, were guests of G. D. Wood and wife on Sunday.

—A pension of $6 per month has been granted to Elisha Fields, of Duncansville, a former resident of Mapleton.

—Ten per cent. reduction on men's, boys', ladies', misses' and children's tan shoes while stock lasts. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—C. T. Swoope, of Porter township, and John Huey, of Brady township, transacted business in Mapleton last Saturday evening.

—Harvest home picnic at Riverside next Saturday under the auspices of Huntingdon people. All well-disposed persons are invited.

—Mrs. M. D. Walker, of Huntingdon, made the ITEM office a pleasant and profitable call last Friday evening. She was on her way to attend the picnic at Latta Grove.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wagner, who came up from Harrisburg to attend the Stombaugh-Dell wedding, made a flying trip to Chicago and other western points, returning on Monday evening.

—On account of the picnic to be held at Riverside Park, Mapleton, next Saturday, Oyster express will stop at Mapleton, Mill Creek, Ardenheim and Huntingdon. Mr. Clark, manager of this gathering, informs us that he expects a large number of people to be present.

—S. S. Strait, of Fulton county, was in town yesterday looking for a horse which had been stolen from him on Monday night. He described the animal as a bay mare, weighing about 1200 pounds thin in flesh, mane roached and collar rubbed on back of neck. He offers ten dollars for the return of the mare or for information that will lead to the conviction of the thief.

—A slight wreck occurred at this station last Friday evening. The king bolt of a car on an east-bound freight train broke and the trucks were thrown from under the car just east of BP tower. The car was supported by the preceding one until the station was reached when, in attempting to cut the crossing it fell. The south track was blocked for a short time.

—Chester Elliott, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William McConnaughey, died at the home of its parents in this place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of cholera infantum, after an illness of but a few hours duration. He was aged 6 months and 25 days. The remains will be interred at Mountain View cemetery this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, services, conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, being held in the U. B. church. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become know. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—A few days ago George Palmer discovered a carrier pigeon along the pike north of town. The bird was in a famished condition and one of its wings was injured by coming in contact with the Postal Telegraph wires. He brought the bird to town and discovered it was marked by brass rings with the initials "J. G. N." Further examination disclosed that every pinion was marked "J. G. Nichter, Pottsville, Pa." Mr. Nichter was notified and a letter from him directed the pigeon to be forwarded to his address, which was done last Friday evening.

Stombaugh--Dell.

The social event of the week in this locality was the marriage of J. W. Stombaugh and Miss Jennie P. Dell, which was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents in Hare's valley on Thursday last, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., Rev. Henry Treverton, of the Mapleton M. E. church, officiating. H. E. Dell, of Altoona, a brother of the bride, was groomsman and Miss Mary E. Barker, of the same city, bridesmaid. The bride was the recipient of many costly and useful presents, the leading one of which was a check of fifty dollars by A. W. Swope, Esq., with whom she had made her home for the past eight years. Upwards of forty of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony and partake of the many good things which were prepared for the occasion, and to which they did ample justice on being ushered into the dining room. Space prevents special notice of the courses, however, the bride's cake was very much relished.

Mr. Stombaugh is the trusted engineer at the Phillips sand works at this place and his bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dell, of Hare's valley. The happy couple are amongst the best and most respected young people of this community, and all join in congratulations and wish them a pleasant and prosperous voyage over life's tempestuous sea.

Deeds Entered for Record.

J. W. Cisney and wife to Chas. W. Cisney, property in Tell township. Consideration $600.

Robert B. Mills and wife to Joseph H. Snyder, property in Dublin township. Consideration $25.

Thomas Fisher and Jno. M. Bailey, administrators, to J. C. Blair, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2795.

James Miller and wife to Harry C. Miller et al., property in Miller township. Consideration $1.

Stuart Mitchell, executor, to Mrs. Emma D. Elliott, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $4250.

Anna E. Gutgersell to James O. Kenyon, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $550.

Mollie J. Houck to Robert J. Houck, property in Barree township. Consideration $800.

Scott Aiken and wife to James S. Magill, property in Jackson township. Consideration $418.

Hettie J. Porter et al. to James S. Magill, property in Jackson township. Consideration $1.

Hettie J. Porter et al. to James S. Magill, property in Jackson township. Consideration $1.

Jane Sechrist to Lillie C. Duffey, property in Springfield township. Consideration $12.

James Port and wife to W. H. Bunn, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $150.

Charles C. Colgate to George W. Smith, property in Mount Union. Consideration $350.

Marriage Licenses.

Edward Clarance Greenawalt, Dudley, Pa., and Ellen Collins, Defiance, Bedford county.

Hiram DeHuff and Marie L. Bert, both of Huntingdon.

Joseph Clemens, Defiance, Bedford Co., and Verna I. Grove, Marklesburg.

Samuel W. Leabhart, Broad Top, and Janie Jones, Robertsdale.

Sick headache, billiousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

From Chickamauga.

EDITOR OF ITEM, DEAR SIR:—Perhaps a few lines from Camp Thomas may be interesting to the readers of your valuable paper. As a matter of course camp life in a place like this is somewhat dull. Rumors that our regiment is to be sent to the front, or home, are still numerous but no credence is attached to them for we have heard the same thing so often. We live here in a state of absolute uncertainty in regard to what "to-morrow" will bring forth.

A few days ago our entire division was reviewed by Brigadier-General Sanger. The review took place on Snodgrass Hill, which is about three and one-half miles from our camp. General Sanger is a very strict disciplinarian but he complimented the Fifth on its fine appearance. Yesterday we had division battle exercise at the same place. A walk of three and a half miles is not considered much of an undertaking at home but it is quite different in this state when one is arrayed in heavy marching order and steps along under the burning rays of a tropical sun. We start out with our canteens full of cold water but in half an hour it is too warm to drink.

Our officers are beginning to realize that we are somewhat in the rear of our neighbors in regard to music, as all the near-by regiments have military bands. But a requisition calling for a full set of instruments for the Fifth has been sent in, and when they arrive we will soon point out to our neighbors that Pennsylvania does not lack in musical talent.

There is considerable sickness in our camp but there are very few cases that are to any extent serious. None of our men are dead as was reported in Huntingdon. This morning our Commissary Sergeant, E. K. Roop, fell from the platform of one of the Commissary stores at Lytle. He struck on a rail and the extent of his injuries, which are internal, is not yet known.

We have received nearly all of our government clothing. Most of the trousers look to have been built for our South Carolina neighbors, some of whom measure six feet two, and weigh one hundred and fifteen or twenty pounds. Most of the coats would fit you, Mr. Editor. Some of the boys wear shoes whose length and breadth are about equal. It is a comical sight to see a slim fellow whose waist measures about thirty-two inches wearing a pair of trousers that have two or three good sized "reefs" in the rear and a "turn-up" of about six inches at the bottom.

We receive a little more rain than is comfortable. For more than a week we have had rain every day. Our streets are muddy and the drill fields are entirely unfit for use. Add to this damp and uncomfortable quarters and you will find that a soldier's life is not the most pleasant one, but we make the best of it.

I am about out of stamps now and if pay day should happen to be postponed and that new invoice of stamps that I ordered from home does not arrive, I shall have to stop writing entirely.

Very truly yours,

P. V. N.

July 31, '98.

YELLOWSTONE PARK AND OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Personally-Conducted Tour via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Yellowstone National Park is unquestionably one of the most interesting regions on the globe, for within it is displayed the greatest collection of nature's manifold wonders. Indeed, this mountain-bound plateau, high up on the summit of the everlasting Rockies, is a veritable playground for the world's giant forces.

The personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York on September 1, affords the most satisfactory means of visiting this wonderland and viewing its marvelous features. A stop of two days will be made on the return trip at Omaha, affording an opportunity to visit the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman smoking, dining, sleeping and observation cars in each direction. Eight days will be spent in the Park. A stop will also be made returning at Chicago. The round-trip rate, $235 from New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, $230 from Pittsburg, covers all necessary expenses.

For detailed itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 8-3-5t

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Skilled Workmen for Roofing.

I do more Slate, Tin and Galvanixed Iron roofing than any other concern around these parts—but then I don't do any othsr kind of work much but this. My business right now is roofing. I have more skilled men working for me and I can put on roofing quicker and better than most other concerns. I can do it cheaper too, for I buy car loads of materials at a time. Let me talk to you about your roofing. The talk won't cost anything.

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(Next door First National Bank,)

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Every Successive Season

Wipes out past records in our sales of

DRY GOODS.

We are careful in our selections and offer nothing that will not bear the strongest test in quality, style and prices.

APPLY THE TEST

of comparison on any goods we offer, in quality and prices.

Prosperity is a Good Thing

But nobody is anxious to pay more for it than is necessary.

Come and examine goods and be convinced that we are selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINT and everything usually found in an Up-to-Date store at living prices.

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Cassville, - - Penn'a.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

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Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,

Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

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Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers,	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel),	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points),	5.50.	Stick Wagons,	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Sholel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

NORTH SPAIN IN A RAGE.

If Terms of Peace Are Humiliating the Carlists Will Rise.

PRETENDER ON THE BORDER.

Spain on the Verge of Civil War—The Royalist Army is Being Strengthened—Don Carlos to Issue a Manifesto the Moment Spain is Committed to a Demand For Peace.

LONDON (By Cable).—A despatch from Biarritz, France, says: "The Basque Provinces, Navarro and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, in Spain, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

"More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising, if attempted. The whole Spanish Army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalion.

"The Government believes the Carlists boast of more strength than they really possess, and will attempt nothing yet. Still the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first sign of popular effervescence in an effort to foment revolution. The Government is now prepared to check them immediately."

The Paris correspondent of the Mail reports an interview with one of the chief supporters of Don Carlos, whom he found "brimming over with confidence." He said:

"Don Carlos will issue a proclamation the moment Spain is committed to a demand for peace. All the north of Spain is eager and ready. We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war.

"The present dynasty counts for nothing, although Marshal Campos and General Polavieja will carry with them considerable part of the army. The only General on the side of the present Government is Polavieja, but he will be unable to resist the current of popular opinion. Even the Republicans are on our side, for although Don Carlos will be king, and absolute, he will give the provinces what they most desire—provincial councils, so they will have full liberty to manage their own affairs according to their own idiosyncracies. Don Carlos will suppress corruption and restore good methods all around.

"General Weyler hesitates and moves between Carlists and Republicans. The Republicans, of course, have an underlying motive. They believe that amid the general trouble their own party may have a chance of coming to the surface, but the country is not prepared for that."

TROOPS OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

General Brooke Leaves With 158 Officers and 3196 Men.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (Special).—General Brooke, commanding the First Army Corps, has sailed with an expedition of 158 officers and 3196 men for Porto Rico. The vessels carried also 773 horses nnd 498 mules.

The transports that got off are the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca and Rounmanian and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows:

Massachusetts—Ambulance, signal corps, headquarters corps, Troops A and C New York Cavalry, and the City Troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, 33 officers, 454 horses, 426 mules and wagons.

St. Louis—Third Illinois Regiment, Colonel Bennet and staff.

Roumanian—Four batteries of light artillery—A, of Missouri; A, of Illinois; B, of Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. On this transport are 19 officers, 700 men, 319 horses and 72 mules.

City of Washington—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of 23 officers and 612 men.

Seneca—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, consisting of 24 officers and 611 men.

General Brooke and his staff took passage on the St. Louis.

Minnesota's New Capitol.

With great ceremony, in the presence of an immense concourse of people at St. Paul, Minn., the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Territorial Governor, only survivor of the famous Federal War Governors, ex-Secretary of War and ex-United States Senator, laid the cornerstone of Minnesota's new capitol building. This two-million dollar building was designed by Cass Gilbert, of Chicago, and is being constructed of granite from St. Cloud, with Georgia marble for superstructure and trimmings.

Dinner Given to Cervera.

The first social recognition of the Spanish prisoners quarantined at Annapolis, Md., took place when Admiral Frederick V. McNair, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, gave a dinner to Admiral Cervera and his staff at the Superintendent's house. The guests were received by Admiral and Mrs. McNair, assisted by Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Captain Hutchins, of the navy. Admiral Cervera and his staff were profuse in their expressions of gratitude for the kindness shown by the Americans.

Bank Robbers Foiled.

Five men who came to rob the bank at Checotah, Indian Territory, were met just outside the city limits by about fifteen citizens, well armed. A pitched battle resulted, in which two of the robbers were wounded. Three were captured. The other two, Miller and Crosby, the leaders of the gang, succeeded in making their escape. One of the gang had previously informed the United States officials of the intention of the robbers to break into the bank and the officers were watching for them.

Trains Stalled by Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers are delaying trains in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. A few days ago two sections of the Rock Island Express were stalled at the State line, near Topeka, Kan., for several hours on this account. Millions of hoppers were killed upon the tracks, which then became so slippery that the wheels went around without moving the cars forward. The rails were as though they had been soaped. The hoppers are of the green variety, and many complaints of their devastation of crops have been made.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Admiral Walker, retired, has been appointed a member of the commission to examine the plans for a bridge across the Niagara River at Grand Island. The plans must be approved by both the United States and Canadian Governments.

Great Britain has informed the State Department that she has selected the Amphion and Icarus for patrol service in Bering Sea the present season.

The President appointed Rufus W. Lane, of Ohio, as Consul of the United States at Smyrna, Turkey.

The State Department has been informed that Mrs. Ophelia Coleman, the wife of the President of Liberia, died January 24, 1898. She was a native of Arkansas, and emigrated to Liberia in 1895. She was married to President Coleman in 1896.

The army regulations have been amended so as to provide that enlisted men, hospital matrons and female nurses shall be entitled to one ration per day, and also that a civilian employed with the army whose pay does not exceed $60 per month may receive one ration per day.

The War Department granted permission to the members of the White Cross Society of America to send its hospital supplies and corps of trained nurses to Manila on board the steamer Arizona, which will leave San Francisco. Twenty-one trained nurses will go.

The French Embassy has requested the release of the Olinde Rodriguez, which was recently caught while trying to run the Cuban blockade.

At the request of the German Embassy, the Secretary of War granted permission to medical officers of the imperial army to visit American military hospitals.

The Secretary of War decided that acting assistant surgeons may wear the undress uniform of the United States Army Medical Corps, bereft of all marks and insignia of office.

Representative James H. Lewis, of the State of Washington, has been assigned by the War Department to service under General Brooke. He declined to take a commission from the President and was instead detailed for duty at the front without compensation as from Washington State Guard, of which he is colonel.

Domestic.

Beckwith, Cal., having a population of about five hundred, has been almost wiped out by fire.

A tornado passed six miles south of Mayville, Mo., destroying several buildings, and the damage to crops will amount to thousands of dollars. Representative Joseph Christie's country dwelling was blown away, fatally injuring Mr. Jennings and Edward Reynolds, a farmer.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has been appoined to the staff of General Miles. He started from Key West on his way to join General Miles in Porto Rico.

Frank Thomas, of Harrison, N. J., after a ride on his bicycle, jumped into the river for a swim. He was overheated and was immediately taken with cramps and was drowned.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, died at Atlantic City, N. J.

Two girls were drowned in the bay at Tom's River, N. J., during a moonlight sail. The girls were Meta Spreen, of Brooklyn, and Rose Anna Geoghan. The girls were struck by the heavy boom of the yacht and were swept overboard. Their bodies were recovered.

The charred bodies of Mrs. E. L. Marasock, wife of a business man of Kendrick, Idaho, and Nicholas G. Gehlen have been found in the burned building which belonged to the latter. After the fire was discovered two shots were heard on the outside, supposed to have caused the death of the two persons. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

In Louisville, Ky., the General Council passed and the Mayor signed an ordinance exempting new manufactories from city taxes for a period of five years. The object of this measure is to attract capital.

Cleveland (Ohio) capitalists are organizing a company to be capitalized at $1,000,000, to manufacture needles in this country, by machinery. Eugene Frontaine, after nineteen years' work, has invented a needle-making machine.

Ten young persons were seriously injured by the overturning of a tally-ho in Chicago. Fifteen persons were riding in the vehicle, bound for a day's outing at Riverside. While crossing the viaduct at Ogden avenue the horses became unmanageable andrushed down the steep incline, bringing up against the curbing.

Lightning killed three persons near Red Oak, Neb. The dead are: W. R. Henry, Mrs. Wesley Thornton, infant child Thornton. Three farmhouses were destroyed, and twenty-three head of cattle belonging to William Shapoott were killed. Nine horses in a pasture were killed. Serious damage to the corn crop was done by the wind.

While a party of berrypickers was scouring the woods between Plum City and Pepin, Wis., one of the number, a mother, placed her child in a buggy to sleep. When she returned from the berry patch she was horrified to find that the child had been devoured by wolves. The clothing and some half eaten bones were all that remained.

George Allen, an ex-convict, killed Mrs. Ida Lunger and then committed suicide in Brooklyn. The murderer had been paying attention to the woman and a quarrel preceded the tragedy.

Petersburg, Va., was visited by a severe storm, in which John F. Rolfe, a merchant, was instantly killed by lightning, in front of his store, while in conversation with a friend. He leaves a widow and four children.

Policeman Charles Gebhardt, of the Hoboken (N. J.) force, was shot and killed by a man he was trying to arrest. The murderer was chased and captured by another policeman. He says his name is James W. Brown, and that he lives in Jersey City.

Ehner Wollman, a prosperous farmer, living ten miles northeast of Beatrice, Neb., left home with his wife to visit a neighbor, and soon after their house caught fire and burned. Of five children left at home, the eldest of whom was eleven years old, two were burned to death and two others fatally injured.

For the seventh time in two years the postoffice at Oaktree, N. J., was broken open and robbed. The thieves broke in with crowbars, but succeeded in carrying off only Postmaster Stover's stock of groceries, vegetables, cigars and candy.

The yacht Clipper, of Toledo, capsized in a squall near Put-In-Bay, Ohio, and William Arbuckle and Marcus Battelle were drowned.

A life-raft from La Bourgogne was brought to Boston port by a British ship, and from the life-preservers found on it the conclusion was reached that some persons from the vessel may have been picked up.

GUANTANAMO'S FALL.

The Terrible Condition of Both Citizens and Spanish Troops.

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By Cable).—Lieutenant-Colonel Rosell, who after taking confirmation of the instructions to surrender from General Toral to General Pareja, Military Governor of Guantanamo, returned here and said that the first intimation that Guantanamo had of the surrender of Santiago and the terms thereof was on July 23, when Rear-Admiral Sampson sent a letter to General Pareja asking what number of rations should be sent to his garrison, as they had been surrendered on the 17th.

General Pareja, being ignorant of the surrender, refused to credit the message and accept rations, answering Admiral Sampson to that effect. Admiral Sampson then sent a copy of the terms of surrender, whereupon General Pareja decided to inquire of General Toral, at Santiago, whether the news was true, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rosell was appointed to come here. He returned with this confirmation and General Pareja surrendered.

Colonel Rosell says the conditions at Guantanamo are awful, and the troops are literally starving. For many days they have had little or no food. On mounting guard the soldiers were obliged to sit, being too weak to stand, and it was impossible to make them build trenches, as they fell from exhaustion. There are 2000 sick at Guantanamo, suffering from diseases increased by hunger. The conditions of Guantanamo, Colonel Rosell says, are worse than were those at Santiago. Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, of Ninth Infantry, received the surrender of Guantanamo. The Spanish troops will remain in town until transported.

SHAFTER'S MEN TO REST.

Ordered Into Camp at Montauk Point, Long Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Alger sent a dispatch to General Shafter informing him that a camp would be directly established at Montauk Point, Long Island, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, for the reception of regiments now attached to the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago as soon as they could be sent home, having due regard to the protection of American interests at Santiago, and the freedom of the troops from infectious diseases.

The immune regiments, six in number, which have been recruited especially for the purpose, will be sent forward to Santiago as speedily as possible to form the permanent garrison.

SHIPBUILDER SCOTT SUCCESSFUL

He Will Construct American Warships For the Czar of Russia.

Irving M. Scott, the American shipbuilder, who constructed the battleship Oregon, which has made such a splendid record, is returning from Russia, to which country he had been summoned by the Czar for the purpose of advising in regard to Russian naval construction.

His mission has been wholly successful and he will have the contract to build some warships to add to the Russian Navy.

First Case of Nostalgia.

Private Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, died at Santiago from nostalgia. Nostalgia is medical Greek for homesickness, and many a soldier has succumbed to it. During the Civil War there were hundreds of deaths from that cause, but this is the first to be reported during the present war. A really bad case is more dangerous than the yellow fever, for no cure is possible except to send the soldier home, and in time of war that is impossible.

Commodore Schley's Handsome Present.

The people of Maryland have raised a fund of $25,000 to purchase some sort of testimonial for Commodore Schley, who is a native of the State. It was decided by the committee to purchase a handsome villa, surrounded by a small farm, within an hour or two of Baltimore and Washington, so that the Commodore will have a snug harbor to anchor in when old age overtakes him and he goes upon the retired list.

New Postmaster For Santiago.

Mr. Louis Kempner has been designated by Postmaster-General Smith, at Washington, to act as Postmaster at Santiago. This action was taken because Major Stuart, who had been selected for this place, desired to remain with the army. Instructions were issued to Mr. Kempner to administer the postal affairs at Santiago under the supervision of the military authorities.

To Search For the Missing.

Secretary Alger, Washington, is distressed at the number of missing carried on the rolls. He has telegraphed General Shafter to hire all necessary help and send men out through the jungles to hunt up the remains of the poor fellows, for he does not doubt that missing in this case means death under the bushes and an undiscovered body.

Liluokalani Dying of Cancer.

Former Queen Liluokalani, of Hawaii, is dying of a cancer, which for a year or more has been growing on the righ side of her neck over the jugular vein. She has kept this a secret from her most intimate friends, and avoided all efforts to seek medical treatment. The ex-Queen's condition has became very critical.

Three Killed by an Express Train.

While driving across a railroad truck at Saratoga, N. Y., in front of the express train from Troy, George Morris, an employe of the Saratoga Vichy Spring Company, his daughter, Mrs. Quackenbush, twenty-seven years old, and her eleven months old daughter, Martha, were instantly killed.

A Powder Mill Explodes.

An explosion wrecked the powder mill of E. T. Johnson, at Troy, Penn., killing Mr. Johnson, who was alone in the mill. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Mr. Johnson was paying teller in the Pomeroy and Mitchell Bank, and was in the habit of going to the mill early in the morning before the bank opened.

Burned Herself at the Stake.

Mrs. Albert Campbell, aged thirty-two, committed suicide at New Castle, Penn., in a horrible manner. She strapped herself to a post in the yard, poured kerosene over her clothes and applied a match. She was insane.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Corcoran is the main pillar of the Cincinnati team.

Six New York players have been released so far this season.

Boston's decline in batting is attributed to "shortening their swing."

The New Yorks have only fourteen players taking part in the games.

Hawley, of Pittsburg, is one of the few pitchers who does not use a glove.

Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, belongs to the genus Rooter.

The St. Louis Club has purchased short stop Sullivan, of the Wilkesbarre Club, for $1000.

The Baltimores are without doubt the greatest bunters that ever graced the diamond.

Van Haltren and Hartman are the only New York players who have not missed a game this year.

Washington released third baseman Meyers for alleged listless playing, and Wagner is back at the bag.

The Eastern League race is about as close as anyone would wish to watch. It is any club's pennant yet.

Pittsburg has released outfielder Ladd, and Boston is trying him, having released substitute infielder Keister.

All things considered, News, of Pawtucket, was about the best batsman in the New England League this season.

Canada is taking very kindly to professional ball and promises to have four clubs in the Eastern League next season.

Since Wagner has been with Louisville he has played centre field, right field, third base, second base and first base.

Catcher Zearfoss, released by New York, did not catch more than a dozen games in the three seasons he was with the Giants.

McPhee, of Cincinnati, fields his position as well as he ever did, but his batting does not compare with what it was a few years ago.

Ryan, the oldest man on the Chicago team, plays the snappiest game to-day. He is playing a wonderful game this year.

President Soden, of the Boston Club, says he will retire from the business before he consents to the Beaneaters playing Sunday ball.

Demontreville, of Baltimore, has acquired the ability to place hits, and now is second only to Keeler and McGraw in that respect.

The Chicagos are trying any old or new trick to gain a point. They blockade runners, interfere with plays, hide the ball and kick at all decisions.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are 3,000,000 union dockers.

Watervliet (N. Y.) clerks demand a Friday half holiday.

A New York cigarmakers' union has 1865 members in good standing.

There are 600,000 people employed in Italy in rearing silkworms.

Long Canyon (Cal.) miners won a strike for the discharge of Chinese.

Royal Templars of Temperance have adopted the printers' union label.

Kansas City non-union plumbers were not discharged when the strike ended.

The eight-hour work day has been granted to the city laborers of Saginaw, Mich.

The carpenters are active in Kansas City, Mo., for the introduction of the eight-hour work day.

Brooklyn tailors, earning twenty-two cents a coat, struck when the price was fixed at nineteen cents.

Rochester Typographical Union 15 is setting aside ten per cent. of its revenue for shorter workday purposes.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world. One-fifth of them are employed in the United States.

Seventeen stove and furnace manufacturers are now using the white union label of the Iron Mouiders' Union of North America.

The American Federation of Labor in June issued two charters to national unions, one to a central body and twenty-three to local organizations.

Rathmines's (Ireland) municipal laborers, earning from $4.50 to $5.25 a week, struck for increased wages. Rathmines is the richest township in Erin.

A new label adopted in Italy requires that every employer shall, at his own cost, provide for his workmen compensation for all accidents the consequences of which last more than five days.

In May 131,700 persons received increased and 8300 sustained decreased wages in Great Britain. The net increase was about nineteen cents per head per week. Pauperism increased during the month and emigration decreased.

A movement to induce employers to change the general pay day of all classes of working people from Saturday to Monday, or some other day of the week, was inaugurated at a meeting of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania.

A peculiar case is reported from Dallas, Texas. They have a full-fledged cooper there who is not fourteen years of age, and do not know what to do with him, as the laws of the Coopers' International Union prohibit the taking of an apprentice under fifteen years.

CYCLING NOTES.

There is a bicycle path 1200 miles long between Calcutta and Lahore, In India.

Bicycle clubs are not running so much to "mileage records" as they have formerly done.

Zigzag hill-climbing is easier than the straight lift. The cyclist may learn this from the mule.

Most wheelmen prefer the hardest saddles they can obtain. The most popular saddle is made of wood and covered with leather.

On a fine day it is reckoned that the cyclists of the world cover the grand total of 100,000,000 miles, or 4000 times around the globe.

Cycle clubs must be more popular abroad than in the United States. Seven were formed in South Wales, this spring, within some ten days.

Sea air is good for played-out humanity, but it does not improve the bicycle. Cycling visitors at shore resorts should rub the bright parts of their machines frequently with an oily rag.

The rough or pebble-faced tire is losing the popularity it enjoyed last year. It has been found that while it held the ground better, it also threw dust and mud, and was less speedy than the smooth-faced tire.

The weight of a wheelman's uniform is constantly decreasing. Once a heavy sweater, heavy golf pants with cuffs and stockings of considerable weight were necessary, but now a light uniform is desired and worn by nearly every cyclist.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 7.

Lesson Text: "Elijah's Spirit on Elisha," II Kings ii., 6-15—Golden Text: Luke xi., 13—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

6. "And Elijah said unto him, Tarry, I pray thee, here, for the Lord hath sent me to Jordan. And he said, As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. And they two went on." The man who had wanted to die was not going to die, but was going to be taken by a whirlwind up to heaven (verse 1). He had said to Elisha both at Gilgal and at Bethel, "Tarry here, I pray thee," but in each case Elisha had with the same words refused to leave him. They make us think of the words of Ruth to Naomi and of Ittai to David, in Ruth i., 16, 17, and II Sam. xv., 21, and of the advice of Barnabas to the believers at Antioch, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord (Acts xi., 23). Our eternal safety depends upon the faithfulness of the Lord Jesus and His cleaving unto us, as it is written in Gen. ii., 24—the man shall cleave unto his wife—and in Eph. v., 31, 32, Paul says he speaks concerning Christ and the church. As to His faithfulness see such passages as I Cor. i., 9; x., 13; I Thes. v., 23, 24.

7. "And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went and stood to view afar off, and they two stood by Jordan." Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho and Jordan are suggestive of stages in Christian experience, but there is no place where we should ever be content to stop. We must ever be going and growing (II Sam. v., 10, margin). Gilgal suggests salvation, the reproach rolled away and the passover kept (Joshua v., 9, 10); Bethel reminds us of visions of glory (Gen. xxviii., 19); Jericho had a pleasant situation (verse 19), but in none of these may we rest as a matter of attainment.

8. "And Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground." Thus for these two men God did what He had done before for millions when He took the whole nation across this river on dry land. Jordan cannot be suggestive of literal death, nor Canaan of heaven, for when Israel crossed Jordan into Canaan it was to encounter many enemies and do much fighting. Jordan, which means river of judgment, seems rather suggestive of that judgment of self which henceforth practices constant denial of self that the life of Jesus may be manifest in our mortal flesh.

9. "And it came to pass when they were gone over that Elijah said unto Elisha, Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken away from thee. And Elisha said, I pray thee let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." The greatest thing for a redeemed soul is to be filled with the spirit of God for His service; dead with Christ, risen with Christ, one with Him for whatever He may please of service, if only we can be a comfort to Him, a vessel meet for His use.

10. "And he said, Thou hast asked a hard thing. Nevertheless if thou see me when I am taken from thee it shall be so unto thee, but if not it shall not be so." To be filled with the Spirit means readiness for whatsoever God may appoint that He may be glorified. According to the story of the Acts of the Apostles, it might mean such service as was endured or rendered by any of the apostles or deacons; it might mean serving tables or preaching the gospel, winning souls or enduring imprisonment, scourging or death; it might mean to be used in a great revival or sent to a desert place to reach one person. To be filled with the Spirit means grace to say under all circumstances, "My Jesus, as Thou wilt," or, "Yes, my Father, this is so, because that Thou hast found it good" (Math. xi., 26).

11. "And it came to pass as they still went on and talked that behold there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." They still went on. This suggests the only thing for the believer day by day that he still goes on growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour (II Pet. iii., 18).

12. "And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father! The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! And he saw him no more, and he took hold of his own clothes and rent them in two pieces." Not for a moment did he take his eyes off him, and he was rewarded by seeing him taken. The one great difficulty with believers is that we allow so many things to take our eyes off the Lord, yet we know that our instructions are to run with patience, looking unto Jesus, and to consider Him lest we be weary (Heb. xii., 2, 3). There is no other way of rest. Although Elisha saw him no more for the present, he knew better than to imagine that he was on any of the mountains round about (verses 16, 17). He knew that he was as really in heaven.

13. "He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and went back and stood by the bank of Jordan." We are instructed to put on the Lord Jesus and make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof (Rom. xiii., 14), to put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness (Eph. iv., 24). We who received the Lord Jesus and are saved by Him and delight to say Elijah (my God is Jehovah) should take equal delight in saying Elisha (my God is Saviour), and in making it manifest that He does save us from ourselves and from all self pleasing or self seeking. "Not I, but Christ," in all our daily life.

14. "And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and smote the waters and said, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither, and Elisha went over." Thus the Lord did for one person what He had done for two and what He had done for millions, even for all Israel. Let us learn to cry with Asa, "Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power! Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude" (II Chron. xiv., 11).

15. "And when the sons of the prophets, which were to view at Jericho, saw him, they said, The Spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. And they came to meet him and bowed themselves to the ground before him." When the rulers saw the boldness of Peter and John and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marveled, and they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus (Acts iv., 13). When the Spirit of Christ has complete possession of us that those who know us best see Him and not us, then God will be glorified in us as He was in Paul (Gal. i., 24). It will largely depend upon the sincerity and earnestness of our desire in this matter, according to II Chron. xvi., 9; Jer. xxix., 13.—Lesson Helper.

Six Comets in the Heavens.

There are six comets in the sky at present, but none of them can be seen without the aid of a telescope.

BISMARCK IS DEAD.

Iron Chancellor Passed Away at Friedrichsruhe, Germany, After a Long Illness.

HIS SUDDEN RELAPSE.

Much Surprise at His Demise Owing to the Favorable Reports Which Have Been Issued by His Family—The Fatal Relapse After Continued Rallies From Exhaustion Hastened His Death—Succumbed to Chronic Disease—A Sketch of the Wonderful Career of Germany's Man of Iron.

BERLIN, Germany (By Cable).—Prince Bismarck is dead.

The ex-Chancellor died at 10.34 o'clock Saturday evening at Friedrichsruhe.

He had been ill for some time, but the continued rallies from exhaustion gave rise to the belief that he would survive his attack.

But the condition of Germany's Grand Old Man was more serious than was supposed. Soon after the physician had departed Bismarck's condition became worse. Dr. Schweninger was recalled, but all his efforts failed to check the rapid approach of death.

Bismarck died in the utmost agony. His groans were so terrible that the women left the death chamber. For two hours before death he was unconscious. The last words he uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child."

The powerful intellect was clear until near the end, and the Iron Chancellor realized thoroughly his condition.

PRINCE BISMARCK.
(Germany's Grand Old Man.)

The death of Prince Bismarck removes the last of the soldier statesmen whose names appeared constantly in the military and civil annals of Germany in the years coincident with the Second Empire in France and the birth of the German Empire. He was born at Schonhausen, an estate of his family, April 1, 1815, studied at Gottenjen and Berlin and afterward entered the army.

In 1847 Bismarck became a member of the General Diet, and at once made himself remarkable for his bold speeches. In one of them he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centers of democracy and constitutionalism.

After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, Bismarck judged the time to be propitious to make Prussia the real head of Germany. This had long been a cherished project with him, and having concluded an alliance with Italy, another aggressive war was undertaken, and this time Austria and her allies were defeated.

On July 26, 1866, peace was declared and Austria consented to retire from Germany.

Bismarck was created a count on September 16, 1865, and the King of Prussia then gave him a valuable estate in Luxembourg. The unification of Germany went on apace and provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed, none daring to deny the conqueror of Austria.

In 1867 Count Bismarck organized the North German Confederation, embracing twenty-two States and a population of 29,000,000. As his reward Count Bismarck received the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council.

Meanwhile the opposing interests of France and Germany were becoming more hostile every day. With the peaceful solution of the Luxembourg question the two nations seemed to resume amicable relations, but in reality each sought only a period in which to increase their already bloated armaments.

The Franco-Prussian war had the effect of uniting Germany, and on January 18, 1871, in the Palace of the French Kings at Versailles King William of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany. Bismarck's dream was realized.

Since the death of his old master and the accession of Emperor William's grandson, the present Emperor, Prince Bismarck's power has waned. Gradually he has been relegated, almost despite himself, to a position of neither power nor force, although his influence has always remained great. Upon his actual retirement, in 1890, the Emperor conferred on him the title of Duke of Lauerburg.

SPAIN GETS OUR TERMS.

The Answer of the United States Handed to M. Cambon.

THE DAWN OF PEACE APPEARS.

The French Ambassador, Armed With Authority From Madrid as Minister Plenipotentiary, Accedes to President McKinley's Demands—He and the President Agree on a Basis For Peace, Which Was Sent to Madrid For Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House, Saturday afternoon, between the President, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the Government of Spain and the Government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid Cabinet in what was done to bring the war to an end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish Government appointing him Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

With these credentials, authorizing him to speak, as plenipotentiary, for the Government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American Cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement.

After strong argument the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the President and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

The profoundly important results developed came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for two o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented M. Cambon prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise.

The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the Government within his very complete instructions.

The meeting was held in the President's library, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded it was a conference destined to become memorable.

The terms in the note handed to M. Cambon are:

The cession of Porto Rico to the United States.

The relinquishment of all sovereignty over Cuba and its cession to the United States for its pacification and the establishment of a stable government.

The temporary possession of Manila, Manila Bay and Cavite and surrounding territory by the United States, the question of the ultimate disposition of the islands to be determined by peace commissioners appointed by the two countries. It is expressly declared that this condition does not mean the return of the Philippines to Spain. The United States will demand a naval station and port in the islands, and, according to the present programme, this will be Manila, Cavite, Manila Bay and enough territory to make the cession profitable to the United States.

The withdrawal of Spain's forces from the Western Hemisphere as a guarantee of good faith. When this is done, or the movement inaugurated, the United States will order a cessation of hostilities.

The cession to the United States of the island of Guam in the Ladrones. The refusal of this, a Cabinet officer stated, will not impede peace negotiations. Should Spain decline, another island will be selected.

The United States transports Concho and Alamo arrived at New York City from Cuba; the former brought many sick and wounded soldiers from the scene of war.

PONCE YIELDS WITHOUT A SHOT

Porto Rico's Metropolis Surrenders to Our Forces and Welcomes Them With Enthusiasm.

THE OCCASION A HOLIDAY

Brave Dash of Massachusetts and Illinois Volunteers Wins Yauco After a Brisk Engagement.

Spain's Troops Fled in Dismay, Leaving Guns and Ammunition—Our Warships Entered the Harbor and Captured Sixty Lighters, Twenty Sailing Vessels and 120 Tons of Coal—Total Casualties to Americans, Three Slightly Wounded—The Stars and Stripes Wildly Cheered by the People—General Miles Issued a Proclamation Outlining the Objects of the American Government.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico (By Cable).—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie Wednesday. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major-General Miles arrived here Thursday morning at daylight with General Ernst's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated Thursday afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join General Henry with his brigade at Yuaco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts and the enemy retreated to Yuaco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men was killed and only three were slightly wounded. The wounded are: Captain Gihon Barrett, Private James Drummond, Private H. C. Gary. The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes and our troops are healthy.

General Miles's Proclamation.

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our Government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance.

"They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with the military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of this country who for centuries have been oppresed. But, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property. They come to promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and Government.

"It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

Terms of Capitulation.

U. S. S. MASSACHUSETTS.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Commander Davis, with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester, left Guanica, July 27, to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States Army.

City of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12.30 a. m., July 28. American flag hoisted 6 a. m., 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated.

Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army:

1.—Garrison to be allowed to retire.

2.—Civil government to remain in force.

3.—Police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms.

4.—Captain of port not to be made prisoner.

Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal. HIGGINSON.

Settling Terms of Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley and his advisers spent Friday discussing the nature of the response to Spain's overtures for peace. On all the issues, except the disposition of the Philippines, unanimity developed. The following is the result of the conference:

First—Independence of Cuba.

Second—Absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States.

Third—No final decision as to the disposition of the Philippines.

Fourth—The cession of one of the Ladrone Islands and one of the Caroline Islands for use as coaling stations.

Fifth—No money indemnity.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

31			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	14	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	17
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	16
Imitation Creamery	12½	@	15
Factory, fresh firsts	13	@	13½
Low grades	11	@	11½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	7¼	@	7½
Small	8	@	8½
Part skims, good to prime	4¼	@	4¾
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	14	@	16
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	16
Western—Choice	—	@	14
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 60
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 40
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 35
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 45	@	1 50
Yellow eye	1 45	@	1 47½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 10	@	2 12½
Green peas, bags	—	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Southern, green, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Pears, Le Comte, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Bell, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	5	@	9
Blackberries, ₱ qt	2	@	4
Currants, ₱ qt	5	@	8
Raspberries, ₱ pt	3	@	6
Watermelons, ₱ 100	8 00	@	28 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bushel	40	@	1 50
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	25	@	50
Plums, ₱ case	1 00	@	1 50
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	16
1896, prime	6	@	6½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	10	@	11
Old odds	1	@	3½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	30	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	—	@	—
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Chickens, Phila	12	@	18
Western, dry picked	14	@	15
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, Western	8	@	7
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	30	@	40
Straw—Long rye	25	@	40
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	30
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Southern, Rose, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	25	@	1 00
String beans, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	2 00
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ doz	25	@	30
Asparagus, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 50
Cucumbers, Jersey, ₱ box	20	@	30
Cauliflower, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 50	@	4 65
Spring Patents	4 75	@	4 95
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	88
No. 2 Red	75½	@	76
Corn—No. 2	—	@	39¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	32
Track mixed	28	@	29½
Rye—Western	46	@	51
Barley—Feeding	—	@	33½
Lard—City steam	5.30c	@	5.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Steers, city dressed	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	9
Country dressed	5	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 75	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	6 15
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 25	@	4 60
Country dressed	5	@	6½

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

Total is 1593, of Whom 230 Were Killed, 1284 Wounded and 79 Are Missing.

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By Cable).—Revised reports of the American losses during the hostilities attending the taking of Santiago are as follows:

Killed, wounded and missing, 1593; officers killed, 22; enlisted men killed, 208; officers wounded, 81; men wounded, 1203; officers missing, none; men missing, 79; in the First Division one staff officer was killed.

In the First Brigade of the First Division 2 officers and 40 men were killed, 262 men wounded and 50 men missing.

Second Brigade, 1 officer and 17 men killed, 114 men wounded and 3 men missing.

Third Brigade, 6 officers and 30 men killed, 11 officers and 186 men wounded and 9 missing.

In the First Brigade of the Second Division, one officer and fifteen men were killed, eight officers and 113 men wounded.

In the Second Brigade two officers and fourteen men were killed, five officers and fifty-six men wounded.

In the Third Brigade one officer and forty-five men killed, four officers and 147 men wounded, one man missing.

Independent Brigade, four men killed, two officers and twenty-six men wounded, five men missing.

Light Artillery Battery, six men killed, one officer and eight men wounded.

Signal Corps, one man killed and one man wounded.

Cavalry Division of First Brigade, one officer and nine men killed, twelve officers and 113 men wounded, four men missing.

Cavalry Division of Second Brigade, five officers and thirty men killed, thirteen officers and 177 men wounded and seven men missing.

It is probable that a number of the men reported missing made their way home.

Grasped the Flag as He Died.

Lieutenant H. R. Smith, Company I, Third Wisconsin Regiment, died of typhoid fever at the St. Francis Xavier Institute, Charleston, S. C. A few minutes before his death he asked the Sisters of Mercy to bring him a United States flag, that he might take a parting look at it. The flag was brought and he expired grasping its folds as he was placed upon his cot.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Gravitation explains the movement of glaciers, just as it does that of rivers.

Sound is a vibration of the air, some other gas or of a liquid or solid set up by the vibration of some sounding body.

The Italian criminologist, Dr. Ferriana, found that of 2000 juvenile criminals 1112 were idlers. The prevailing crime was theft, being 1182 of the whole.

An artificial serum of common salt and cooking soda (sodium chloride and sodium carbonate) is used by an Italian specialist, Dr. Tomasoli, for the treatment of extensive burns.

A case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a goat upsets the belief in the immunity of this animal, and shows that the milk of goats should be used with the same care against infection as that of cows.

A postage stamp seven-eighths of an inch long and three-fourths of an inch wide would carry 500,000,000 of the typhoid-fever bacillus, and if the layer were made a tenth of an inch deep, there would be 2,000,000,000,000.

According to Professor Agassiz, there is a sea worm or annelid, the "Bololo," at Levuka, in Fiji, which arrives in myriads on the coast on a certain day. The waters are so full of them as to resemble vermicelli soup. After laying their eggs nothing is left of them but empty skins.

A singular accident at Herne, Westphalia, resulted from administering chloroform near a gas-jet. The burning gas decomposed the anæsthetic, with the evolution of clorinated vapors which incapacitated the two surgeons performing an amputation, and resulted in the death of one of the nurses on the following day.

CYCLONE CELLARS IN ST. LOUIS.

Many Built Since the Terrible Storm Two Years Ago.

St. Louis is full of cyclone cellars. Nearly all of them have been built since that terrible 27th of May, 1896. One of them has existed longer than that. It is in the home of Mr. D. L. Parrish, in Babaune place. Mr. Parrish was caught in the collapse of the old Belvidere hotel, on Washington avenue. It was a never-to-be-forgotten experience, and when he began to build his home he made up his mind to provide against all emergencies. This is how he comes to have a cyclone cellar older than the cyclone.

While not a thing of beauty, Mr. Parrish's "hole in the ground" is one of comfort. It is as deep as the foundation of the house, and reared in the southwest corner of the cellar. Its walls are of stone, three and one-half feet thick. Heavy crossbeams form the roof of this safety house. Two windows are open outwardly, one to the south, the other to the north. They were protected by iron gratings at first, but Mr. Parrish has taken these out in order to facilitate egress, should such a necessity occur. A heavy oaken door that can be barred and locked makes the place burglar-proof.

The floor is cemented and covered with a carpet. A couch is fitted into one corner. In another are several massive shelves filled with provisions. These provisions are renewed every time the sky looks suspiciously. Mr. Parrish feels perfectly safe with his cyclone cellar.

"It is very comfortable, and I am sure if the entire house blew away my cellar would remain intact," says he. "It is a protection for my wife and children while I am away, and I can bear the thought of another cyclone calamity better down town by knowing that they have a place of shelter. During the season following the cyclone an architect friend of mine had at one time eight plans of houses on his boards, every one of which called for a cyclone cellar to match mine."

Mr. Parrish's cyclone cellar is the coolest room in the house, and serves another good turn in the Parrish family. The little Parrishes are excellent amateur photographers, and use it for a dark room.

The Contradictional Instinct.

There was a look of great disappointment on the face of the boy, who was coming out of the front gate. His brother, slightly younger, but with a very aggressive and tenacious disposition, was conspicuously tattered. His garments bore the marks of conflict, but his face showed no signs of remorse.

"Come on in the house," said the older boy.

"What for? I'm waiting for that other Spanish boy to come out.

"Well, it's no use. We've made a mistake and we've got to apologize."

"To those two Spaniards?"

"They're not Spaniards. They only look like Spaniards. They're Portuguese."

"Portu-what?"

"Portuguese."

"No, they're not. I'll take your word for it about their not being Spaniards," he added, reluctantly, "but they're too little for Portuguese. And, what's more, they never will be Portuguese. They're nothing but Portugoslings now, and when they grow up they'll be Portuganders."—

Government Credit.

The new government 3 per cent. bonds are already quoted at more than 4 per cent. above par. Although the country is engaged in war and the bonds are issued at a low rate of interest to raise money to carry on war the credit of the nation is so high that the small interest return is offset by the absolute certainty of getting back the principal on demand. The bonds have been over-subscribed, showing how easily much more money might have been raised had it been desired. A premium on 3 per cent. bonds is not the most common thing in the United States, where money has been earning even on government securities as much as 6 per cent. until in recent years. Hence the premium shows the stability of the government credit.

Two years ago it was different. When the free silver campaign was on, and investors feared a possibility that government securities as well as other investments usually looked upon as gilt-edged might ultimately be paid in depreciated money, government bonds suffered a decline. There was no sign of war then to weaken national credit, and no question as to the government's ability to pay. The only doubt was as to the kind of money in which payment would be made. That free silver received its death blow then is the principal reason why the government 3 per cent. can be issued at par, and why it can be sold for a premium. The man who buys is certain that he will get back what he has invested, even though the interest payment is not very large. This goes to show that war is not nearly so dangerous to the prosperity of the country as dabbling with the finances and destroying the stability of the measure of value. Spain is less of an enemy to the country than free silver was. —*Pittsburg Times.*

Too Late to Return It.

Six-year-old Tommy was sent by his eldest sister to the corner grocery to buy a pound of lump sugar. He played allies on his way to the store, and by the time he arrived there he had forgotten what kind of sugar he was sent for. So he took home a pound of the granulated article. His eldest sister sent him back to the store to get lump sugar. After the proprietor of the grocery shop had made the change for the little lad he engaged Tommy in conversation.

"Tommy," said he, "I understand there is a new member of your family."

"Yes, sir," replied the kid; "I've got a little brother."

"Well, how do you like that, hey?" inquired the groceryman.

"Don't like it at all," said Tommy; "rather have a little sister."

"Then why don't you change him Tommy?"

"Well, we would if we could; but I don't suppose we can. You see we have used him four days now."

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

An Interesting Coincidence.

From the Detroit Free Press.

In 1884, just as Commodore Schley returned from rescuing the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, the Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a handsome medal for his achievement, and Benjamin W. Crowninfield, one of the Bay State's great orators, was sent to Washington to make the presentation speech.

On the way to the capital, Mr. Crowninfield fell in with an old and prominent resident of Boston, who took the privilege of asking the orator what his mission in Washington was. In reply, the old gentleman was shown the medal and told what was to be done with it.

"Strange coincidence," mused the venerable gentleman from the Hub. "Forty-four years ago, in 1840, I rode over this same line and met General Winfield Scott. I was as inquisitive then as now, and asked him where he was going. He said that a son of his friend, Mr. Schley, had been named for him, and that he was going to Maryland to see the baby. Nearly half a century has past and now I find you going to Washington to carry a medal to the man that General Scott visited when the man was an infant."

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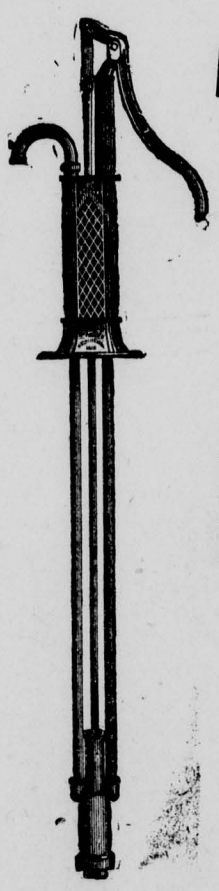

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